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TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WIRES INTER-PERED WITH-DAMAGE IN BROOKLYN

A fierce rainstorm, accompanied by brilliant flashes of lightning and repeated claps of thunder, swept over this city a few minutes before 11 o'clock last night. The lightning did much damage to telegraph and telephone wires in all parts of the city, and in several instances the strokes were severe enough to cause alarm to people, as well as damage to property. Jagged streams of lightning shot from the clouds almo continually, and sheet lightning lighted the A flag pole in Broome-st was struck shattered by the lightning A police station was struck, and in the suburbe fires were caused. In Brooklyn a ship was blown over by the wind, which, however, only registered twenty miles an hour at the Weather Bureau.a Frequent flashes of lightning continued The storm was the first real thunderstorm of the season. There have been others, but none which approached this in brilliancy of its lightning and the rapid following of the thunder. The sheets lightning, which lighted the skies brilliantly, were more sharply marked by the streaks of forked lightning which seemed almost to touch the tops of tall buildings, and the crashes of thunder sounded as if almost directly overhead. The electric lights on the streets were extinguished, and, while the storm lasted, all telegraph communication between New-York and outside points was stopped. The downpour of rain, which lasted for over an hour, was exceptionally heavy, and only the absence of high wind pre pedestrians from receiving unwished-for shower-baths. It was not until after midnight

brilliant electric light. Lightning struck the telegraph wire connected with the telegraph instrument at the Eldridgest. station, while the storm was in progress Something that looked like a ball of fire rolled down the wire until it reached the instrument, and then made a loud report. Dr. Markiewicz, who was in the station at the time, and Mrs. Cole, the matron, were thrown from their feet by the Captain Cross and Sergeant Halpin, who were also present, were not affected by the shock.

that the storm ceased and telegraphic service could

be again resumed, and belated New-Yorkers had

to rely on the humble street-lamp instead of the

The flag-pole on the roof of Odd Fellows' Hall, at No. 88 Orchard st., was struck by lightning and was split in half. It fell to the street. No

The electric lights in Theodore Feldstein's res taurant, at No. 268 Grand-st., were put out by The place was crowded at the time and there was a good deal of excitement.

An electric light wire was burned out at Broome and Center-ste,, but beyond the loss to the lighting company, and the temporary darkness, no damage

Lightning struck and shattered the flag-pole on Pier 1, North Fiver, and also struck other poles in various parts of the city.

The force of the wind was lelt greatly on the water-front of Brooklyn before the shower began last evening. The full-rigged iron, German ship Dr. Slegert was lying at Woodruff's Stores at the Jerolemon-st. and the East River, and the wind careened her over against the wharf. Her masts struck the stringpiece of the pier and saved her from being capsized. The Dr. Siegert was riding as her cargo had been discharged, and had been lying at Woodruff's Stores for a week. She is commanded by Captain Otto Boss, and a crew of fourteen men were aboard. their danger before the squall struck the vessel, and made their way to the wharf in great haste. So far as could be learned at a late hour last night no water had entered her hold. She ar rived from Germany last week, and carried a mixed cargo. The damage to the vessel will not prove serious, unless she should sink.

A fire was left burning in the cook's galley in that it might set the vessel on fire. The men did not dare go aboard, and notice of the danger was sent to the Fire Department. An engine was ordered to the wharf and a stream of water was turned into the hold to prevent the fire from

Lightning struck the stable of William A. Harrison, No. 12 Crawford-st., Newark. A horse was burned to death in the flames, and the building was badly damaged.

The big electric storm played hovae with the wires of the electric light company at Rutherford, N. J., and the superintendent was kept busy cutting the live wires, which had been broken. After one flash there was a tremendous report, and immediately a bright blaze sprang up in the direction of Woodridee. It was said to be the school house there, set on fire by the lightning. At a late hour the fire still lighted up the sky.

Shortly after the storm broke over White Plains, there were several vivid flashes of lightning, followed quickly by deafening peals of thunder. Soon after one of these reports a bright light was seen in the sky in the direction of Scarsdale, and it increased in brilliancy and intensity, so that it was evident that there was a large fire of some kind. At a late hour it was impossible to learn just where the fire was, or what was burning. wires of the electric light company at Rutherford,

TORNADO IN A MINING TOWN.

BUILDINGS IN AN IOWA VILLAGE WREDRED-EXTREME HEAT IN THE WEST.

Ottumws, Iowa, July 22 .- A tornado swept over the mining town of Hiteman, just west of here yesterday, blowing down and unroofing several buildings. Several persons were injured, one man probably fatally The tornado struck Hiteman without warning. The first building to suffer was the Weish Union Church. The mammoth store of the Hiteman supply Company ught it next and was ruined. The Wapello Coal Company's big bay barns in a few minutes were a mass At least twenty dwelling-houses were wrecked, and as many more were unroofed. A regular panic occurred among the people, and as they ran to cellurs and caves for protection many were struck with flying timbers or carried from their feet.

Duluth, July 22.-Duluth is suffering from a long hor spell. The mercury has been as high as 94 degrees several days, and its highest daily point rarely goes below 85 degrees. Never in the history of the Signal Service here has higher than 94 degrees been recorded.

St. Paul, July 22.- The hot wave covers nearly the entire Northwest. Yesterday at Yankton, in southern South Dakota, the mercury was 101. At Huron and elsewhere in the eastern central portion, it was in the nineties. North Dakota was nearly as warm, and Minnesota is sweltering to-day. In this city it was 90 before noon, and 96 at 2 o'clock. At Redwood Falls, in Western Minnesota, it was 90 before 9 o'clock, and at Porhester in the southeastern portion, it was 103 degrees. The hot weather is beining grain greatly, and another immense crop is assured. Forty thousand men are needed to harvest the crop, and low railroad rates are announced.

Attension, July 2. The weather is extremely hot the thoroughout northern Kansus. In this city yesterday the thermometer registered 104 in the shade. Three Missouri Pacific trainmen were overcome with heat in the afternoon and are now in a critical condition. Mrs. Sarah Freedolz, an old woman, succumbed last night and died before the arrival of a physician.

STABLES DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING. Long Branch, N. J., July 23 (Special).-At 11:40 o'clock to night, in an electric storm that passed over here, a bolt struck the stables attached to the West End Hotel, completely demolishing the buildings and burning several of them. All the horses were saved and most of the vehicles, although a number of private turnouts were destroyed. A large quantity of hay and

other feed was burned. A number of hairbreadth escapes are reported in the several quarters of town, but the nearest case to a fatality occurred with the two operators at the Western Union Tesegraph Co., Messrs. Sheridan and Walsh. They Were at work when three distinct boits struck the town.

BRIGHT LIGHTNING FLASHES

One of them entered the office, completely unnerving Sheridan and throwing Walsh from his sitting position at his desk prone upon the floor.

A FIERCE STORM STRIKES THE CITY.

One of them entered the office, completely unnerving Sheridan and throwing Walsh from his sitting position at his desk prone upon the floor.

The fire at the stables, at 12 o'clock, had eaten through to a lot of shantles on Second-ave., all of which went.

THE GREAT SANGUIR DISASTER.

Syracuse, July 22.-A severe wind and rain storn accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning, struck this city at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, doing con-The apex of the tower of the new City Hall and the roof were struck by lightning. of slate from the roof were torn off. Trees were ethwest corner of the wholesale drygoods house of D. McCarthy & Sons, ripping off the tin roof. The rain came down into the building in torrents, damaging the goods to the extent of \$10,000. A barn in Memphis was destroyed by the lightning.

DAMAGE IN NIAGARA COUNTY.

Lockport, N. Y., July 22 (Special) .- A severe storn of rain and hall visited Niagara County this afternoon ortly after 4 o'clock heavy black clouds preceded by wind announced the storm's rapid approach. Hailstones as large as bantam eggs fell at Niagara Falls and did great damage. Glass was broken in houses, nurseries and private conservatories. Many gardens were damaged and fruit was generally injured The storm was of short duration and passed as quickly

LORD SALISBURY'S ATTITUDE

HIS IMMEDIATE RESIGNATION PROBABLE.

CONSERVATIVE UTTERANCES INDICATE THAT THE VALIDITY OF MR. GLADSTONE'S MA-

Copyright, 1892: By the New-York Associated Press. London, July 22 .- To inquiries addressed to Akers Donglas, the chief Conservative whip, to-day as to whether the Government, if defeated on a vote of "ne confidence," would persist in remaining in office, he responded simply: "The Government will act in accordance with precedent and the constitution

immediate resignation on defeat, the whip's repli can be taken as opposed to the reports that Lord Salisbury will challenge the validity of Mr. Gladstone's majority and try to govern with a minority. A sug gestion to this effect has been discussed in the Conservative clubs since the character of the Gladston najority became visible, but on every side it has

The whip's reference to precedents recalls the fact of one single memorable instance of a Prime Minister persisting in defying a majority. This was by 264 Tories. Against him Melbourne had a majority Radicals, 44 Irish Repealers and 22 Irish Whigs Peel was defeated on the election of the speaker by ten votes. He refused to resign. On the Address in reply to the speech from the throne he was feated by seven votes. He still held on. On the On the Irish Tithes bill a majority of 33 was again film, but still be clung to office. He faced two mo defeats on Irish questions decided by Irish votes before resigned. The fight lasted until the Government had to confront complete paralyzation of the ministration by the majority refusing to grant suppli

of discord in the party. After the meeting severpresent, appeared at the National Liberal Club. background. Although the general feelfs egislation, yet the desire there to leave Air, Gh unfettered is stronger, and the proposed Radical Pro-test, as likely to embarrass him, is disapproved.

trast with this premature activity of the Radicals.

Messrs. Dillon and O'brion, and other McCarthylae
chiefs, will not talk for the present. Mr. Redmond
maintains a similar reserve. Sir Charles Dilne is
manoeuvring to secure the leadership of the new Luiser
party, hoping through them to wan back place and

OPPOSING LORD SALISBURY'S RETIREMENT. London, July 22 .- "The Post" this morning con

using a sensation, in view of that paper's close relations with the Government. The evening papers all reprint the leader as a semi-official up. The article

"Assuming that the Opposition has a slender ma-lority on the motion that the Government does not possess the confidence of the country, why should the Ministers immediately resign, in view of the fact the they have not to deal with a compact Opposition, but only a disjointed horde of factions? How can Lord salisbury and his colleagues conscientiously retheir duty to their sovereign and their party with an impetuous abandonment of power in consequence of the fransient action of the horde which now disfigure the character and degrades the traditions of Parlia mentary Opposition?

"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE" AT BAYREUTH. SECOND DAY OF THE FESTIVAL-SINGERS WHO TOOK PART.

Bayreuth, July 22.-The Wagner Theatre wa erowded to day at the second performance of the ninth Wagner Festival. Every sent in the house had been "Tristan und Isolde" was the work presented the performance being the sixteenth one of that drama here. It was a day of triamph for Rosa Sucher, o Derlin, who, as Isolde, received the highest praise fo her magnificent acting and singing. Her voice superb and her stage presence such as to excite the livellest admiration. Herr Vogl, of Munich, who sang the role of Tristan, achieved a real success. point of physical personality and dramatic force Herr Alvary, who personated Tristan last year. Frau Staudigi, of Berlin, made an excellent Brangsene. Herr Planck, of Karlsruhe, who was heard yesterday as Klingsor, was efficient in the part of Kursenal, Tristan's faithful henchman, although at times his acting, un fortunately, had an almost laughable effect, solely on account of his great size. Herr Gura, of Munich, had

the role of King Mark. The setting was the same used last year. performance to-day gained special distinction, from the fact that Fran Costma Wagner herself was present. Vigorous appliance followed the close of each of the three acts of the drams, and the enthusiasm of a number of French auditors was so great as to excite a marked comment. There were more Americans present to-day than yesterday, the majority of whom were women and most of them evidently of German descent.

RONDURAS CLOSED TO FOREIGN COMMERCE. London, July 22.-The British Minister to Guatemala has telegraphed to the Foreign Office that the Gov ernment of Honduras has closed the coast to foreign

THE EGBAS DEFY THE BRITISH.

London, July 22 .- A dispatch from Lagos, on the West Coast of Africa, says: "The Eghas, who were recently reduced to submission, are again becoming aggressive. They have blocked the trade route to the interior and are murdering and kidnapping traders "Two hundred houses here have been destroyed by a fire of accidental origin."

WITH YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD. Moncton, N. B., July 22.-The bark Ethandune, Captain Reid, now at Hopewell Cape in ballast from Philadelphia, is reported to have yellow fever on board.

A BRITISH STEAMER FOUNDERED. London, July 22.—The British steamer Milton, sund from Penang for Langkat, sprang a teak and

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE VOICANIC

ERUPTION-TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE KILLED. The Hague, July 22.-Official telegrams received sanguir Island, belonging to Holland, by a volcanic effect that the whole northwestern portion of the island was destroyed and that 2,000 of the inhabitants were killed. There were no Europeans

SIR CHARLES EUAN-SMITH HEARD FROM. THE BRITISH MINISTER TO MOROCCO REACHES

TANGIER-THE SULTAN'S ATTITUDE Tangler, July 22 .- Sir Charles Enan-Smith, British Minister to Morocco, who some time ago went ing was the beat race. An attempt a mission to Fez, and concerning whose safety some | row anxiety was felt, arrived here to-day on heard the British warship Amphion. He and the members of his party were received with the customary cet merset Regiment; Major Baynes, of the Rifles; Surgeon-Captain Macpherson and Major Mends. of the Gibraltar carrison. Lady Euan Smith, Miss Smith and Miss Kerrison were also of the party, which ravelled from Fez to Rabat, where they embarked on

determination to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain on the basis of having it all his own way. As stated in en agreed upon by Sir Charles Enan-Smith and the Sultan was returned from the Palace with the Sultan's ignature and seal, Sir Charles discovered that certain the clauses had been nullified by additions that had

CONSUL RYDER NEARLY SUFFOCATED. IE WAS TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL, IN A CRITICAL CONDITION, AFTER HIS ARREST.

The members of this family inherites 500 kroners from Mr. Ryder, the family in formed the police and the consul was taken into

owing to the shifting of a canula he is comsurgical operation. He was taken to a hospital

nce of witnesses, and that he had a receipt for that mount. The heirs, on the contrary, assert that they eccived only 000 kroners from the Consul, and that signed the receipt without knowing its contents The Vice-Consul is conducting the consular affairs

ending the settlement of the matter. Washington, July 22. State Department officials ar nellined to doubt the truth of the charge of fraud ecently preferred against United States Consul Ryder t Copenhagen. Mr. Hyder has been in the consular evice for over twenty years, and this is the first

---SPREAD OF THE CHOLEGA. THE SCOURGE INCREASING IN EASTERN EUROPE

-ALARM IN CANADA. St. Petersburg, July 22.-The cholera is increasing

it saratoff. The death rate at Samara is higher, with is fewer number of cases. At Astrakhan there is a terrease in the mortality. At that place on July 10 here were reported 198 new cases and 57 deaths, as-compared with 195 cases and 152 deaths on July 18. in July 19 there were 58 new cases and 43 deaths mi amara, against 75 new cases and 36 deaths on July 18, and at Saratoff 110 new cases and 57 deaths against 20 new cases and 14 deaths. At Kazan, 4 new cases and 3 deaths are reported. At Rostoff the figures have increased to 84 new cases and 31 deaths. At Tsaritzin on July 18 there were 80 new cases and 54 deaths, at Taganrog 3 new cases and 2 deaths, and it Azoff 46 new cases and 22 deaths.

Galician papers report that differences have arisen between Russia and Persla, owing to the fact that number of Persians have died from cholera in Raku. Persia has demanded compensation on the ground that

Russia has not taken proper santtary precautions "Times" says: "Private advices from Moscow state that cholera has broken out at Nijol-Novgorod, and that official reports to the contrary are untrue.

Montreal, July 22.-Prominent medical men of this city have sounded an alarm against the danger which they deciare threnters Canada from Aslastle cholera on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic coast. The quarantine regulations of the Pacific and the gul

kelera and smail fox by lannigrangs and passenger-om Ch3 a and Japan.

London, July 23.—The Berlin correspondent of "The ost" says: "Professor Koch has gone to the cholera feeded districts of Russia to renew lds investigations to the causes of the disease, paying especial atten-on to the comma bacillus."

THE ARION CLUB HONORED IN MUNICH. Munich, July 22.-When the Arionites arrived here

ast night they were received by a deputation of ng societies, which escorted the New-York guests to their hotels. To-day the Arion undertook a "corso ride. They were heartily greeted by the population. In one of the large brewery halls of the city a Commers took place to-night, Chief Burgomaster meyer being the main orator of the evening.

M. STANG DECLINES TO TALK

Christiania, July 22.-King Oscar has refused to gree to the proposition of M. Stang, who underto form a Cabinet on the condition that the Nor wegian Government should be allowed to appoint con suls independently of the Swedish Foreign Office, and M. Stang has therefore finally declined to form

ETNA'S VIOLENCE DECREASING. Catania, July 22.-The cruption of Mount Etna, catanas, July 22.—The cruption of Moont Edm, which for a week has excited the gravest airm. is now decreasing in violence. King Humbert has sent a contribution of \$4,000 to the fund for the aid of sufferers from carthquakes or the devastation wrought by the laws streams.

ONTHE PEEKSKILL PLATEAU | was a member of the Council of Administration of the Woman's Relief Corps, G. A. R.

GOVERNOR FLOWER REVIEWS THE STATE'S ARMY AND NAVY.

SCENES AT THE STATE CAMP AND ON THE RIVER -THE GOVERNOR INSPECTS THE NEW-

HAMPSHIRE AND MAKES A SPEECH TO THE RESERVES.

Peekskill, July 22 .- To-morrow will end the econd cruise of the Naval Militia of the State of New-York. At daybreak the Atlanta will take the New-Hampshire in tow and bring her down The officers of the Reserves, or of the Naval Militia as the organization new prefers to be called, are confronted with the question of money. Two thousand dollars are needed and only \$200 has been subscribed. The mone has been guaranteed by two of the officers, but it would be taken as an act of real kindness if the wealthy corporations interested in maritime mat ters would put their hands deep down in their pockets and help the Reserves out. The time will probably come when the State will pay the expenses of the annual cruise as it dies the exenses of the State Camp, but at present, private bscriptions must be relied upon.

The first thing which excited the enthusiasm of the members of the Naval Militia this mornthe race was made last resulted in a dead heat between the boats of the Fourth and Second Divisions. This morning at 6:30 o'clock the two boats Dana Greene was coxswain of the boat of the Second Division, and Boatswain's Mate Pettit was coxswain of the Fourth Division's boat. Lieutenant Greene's crew won the race last year, and to-day, for they came down the river with a rapid stroke, and seemed to pull more steadily than the men of the other crew. victory to the Fourth Division. Seaman Robbins broke his oar, and at once jumped over board to lighten the boat. erew, the men not realizing at first why Robbins had jumped overboard. The hoat of the Fourth Division shot ahead and won the victory

At 2 o'clock the men on the New-Hampshire were summoned to quarters, and preparations He was aboard the Chicago, and the State flag was Finally the launch of the staff, and the Chicago's guns blazed forth a The State flag was lowered on the Chiup and the hand played, "Hail to the Chief." tion of the ship, and then, returning to the spar deck, he made a speech to the men. He said, in

beers for the Governor of New-York," and the ed had been received with proper formalities niral left the ship. The Governor went over to the State Camp where the white tents were gleamng through the green trees.

At 6 o'clock the waters of the river were cov ered with boats carrying from the New-Hampshire, the Chiengo and Atlanta the men who were t take part in the dress-parade and review with the State troops. It was nearly 7 o'clock befire the line was formed on the plateau at the State amp. The right of the line was given to the eparate companies from Emira and New-York. The left was composed of the 65th Regiment from Buffalo and the centre was of sailors of the rom Puffalo and the centre was of sailors of the caval Reserve, and from the Chicago and At-inta. In all, there were 1,200 men in line upon

harta. In all, there were 1,200 men in line upon the parade ground.

The sight was a beautiful one, and when the troops marched past in review Governor Flower bad reason to be proud of his State forces. The dress parade and review closed the exercises of the day and practically ended the work of the craise. To-morrow, at 3 o'clock in the morning, when the Atlanta drags the unwieldly hall of the New-Hamp-bire to New-York, the craise will end and become one of the thims that were Everybody, from Captain Miller down, has worked hard and faithfully. While the fleet has been here Paymuser Agars naptha launch has been attached to the New-Hampshire, and has been of the greatest use.

Captain Craig and fifty cadets rode down to the State Camp to-day from West Point, and gave an exhibition cavalry drill.

PAILURES IN BUSINESS

Louisville, Ry., July 22.—The Louisville Bagging Manufacturing Company, W. B. Tapp, president, made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities, 870,000; asnominally \$126,000

Denver, July 22.—The Western Mercantille Comany, dealers in hay, grain and flour, made an assign ent resterday in favor of Earl M. Cranston. The Habilitles are \$82,000; assets \$140,000. Members of he firm will not talk, but it is thought that the su sension is only temporary. The principal creditors re the Denver National Bank, \$45,000; First National Bank of Fueblo, \$19,000, and First National Bank of Central City, \$10,000.

Baltimore, July 22 (Special), Mrs. Julia De Courcey Ashton, of Uroanna, Ohio, and her daughter, Mrs. Lillian Brand, have filed a bill in the Baltimore Circuit Court for the removal of George J. Greenfield, of New-York, as trustee of the estate of Mrs. Juliana De Witt. The bill states that in 1866 Mrs. De Witt, whose estate was valued at several hundred thousand dollars, died. eaving her nephew, David B. Williamson, executor and Williamson died subsequently and left the estate in charge of the defendant as trustee. Ashton by the will was made the residuary trustee, and alleging that the defendant had not given bond or filed any administrative account, she now prays the court for the appointment of another trustee in his in Baltimore. It is asserted that since becoming the trustee of the property of the plaintiff Mr. Greenfield has collected at different times sams aggregating \$56,000 belonging to the plaintiffs, and for which he refuses to give any account. It is also said that Mr. Greenfield has taken possession of property in Cincinnail to the value of \$100,000 belonging to the plaintiffs.

"THE TOLED'S COMMERCIAL" SOLD.

Toledo, July 22,—"The Toledo Commercial" was sold to-day to G. G. Hadley and Eimer White, who are large stockholders and officers of "The Toledo Bec." "The Commercial" is the only morning newspaper in Toledo, and has been a leading Republican daily. The future political course of the paper is not determined. The control of "The Commercial" passes to the new proprietors on August 1.

FOUND DEAD IN A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE

Omaha, Neb., July 22.-The dead body of Ida E. Bright, a stenographer, was found in the office of Dr Noah J. Corriker, an eclectic physician, this afternoon Coroner Maul removed the body to the morgue. Mass Bright was nineteen years old and came from Beatrice. An inquest was held this afternoon, but a recess was taken until to-morrow. A post-mortem examination of the body will be made.

THROWN FROM HER CARRIAGE AND KILLED.

A DESTROYER OF COMMERCE.

CRUISER NO. 12 TO BE LAUNCHED ON TUES. DAY.

A VESSEL UNITING THE LATEST RESULTS OF NAVAL SCIENCE-DESTINED TO BE A

MODEL FOR HER CLASS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, July 22.-Although Secretary Tracy as not determined upon a name for Cruiser No. 12 -popularly known as the "Pirate"-arrangements have en completed to launch that vessel from the yard of Cramp & Sons, the contractors, at Philadelphia on Tuesday next at 4 o'clock p. m., and Miss Edith Morton, daughter of the Vice-President, has accepted the invitation to name the vessel as she glides from her ways into the water. The launching of Cruiser No. 12 will be an occurrence of unusual interest and the Navy Department has succeeded in producing a mmerce-destroyer absolutely without parallel among the efficient warships of the world, the combinations ande in her "uniting," as stated by Secretary Trucy in his last annual report, "a sufficient armament with complete protection against light guns to a high speed and extraordinary conl capacity hitherto unknown in vessels intended for purposes of war or commerce, and making her a match for the swiftest nerchant ship, armed or unarmed, as well as for the nost advanced type of modern commerce-destroyers

The displacement of Cruiser No. 12 will be 7,400 tons. Her battery will be composed of one 3-inch 10-calibre, high powered rifle; two 6-inch rifles; eight 4-inch rapid-firing guns; twenty smaller rapid-firing guns and six torpedo tubes. She will have a heavy protective deck, four inches thick on the lopes and two and one-half inches elsewhere, cover ing her vital parts completely; while a coffer dam five feet in width is to be worked next to the sides for the whole length of the vessel and be filled in the centre poriton with patent fuel, capable of use in an emergency, and forward and abaft with waterexcluding material. Steel plates, four inches and two inches thick, to be placed in the wake of the rapidfiring and machine guns will further protect the ship's sides, while the 3-inch and 6-inch guns are protected by heavy steel shields attached to the

The machinery of the vessel will consist of three sets of triple-expansion engines, which will drive three screws, two of which will be placed in the usual positions, and the third between and fifteen feet shaft he other two in the central longitudinal plane of the ship. In this third propeller lies the chief novelty in the propulsion of Cruiser No. 12, and while it canstended that its application to vessels is an original idea, the Italian Government having used it on everal torpedo boats and the French Government havstruction, its application to a vessel of the lines and displacement of Cruiser No. 12 is a decided innovation, and from it all conceivable possibility of the ship being rendered helpless is removed, and the power of the t is estimated that with one screw in use the vessel will make 15 knots an hour; with two screws, from 18 o 19 knots an hour, and with three screws, from 21 to to, 12 are arranged in three separate water-tight com he working of the third. By means of these engines

The coal capacity of the vessel is fixed at 2,000 tons. which at the rate of ten knots an hour would enable er to keep the sea for a period of 103 days, in a radius f action of 25,520 miles. In other words, this wor terful model commerce-destroyer will be able to steam empletely around the world without reconling. It is opinion of Secretary Treey that six such vessels ould exterminate the commerce of any country under the present condition of commerce protection, absoowever threatening in its demands, powerful in its rmored fleet or aggressive in its foreign policy.

The following are the dimensions of Cruiser No. 12; ength on load-line, 400 feet; beam, moulded, 58 feet traught (mean normal), 23 feet; displacement, 7,400 ons; sustained sen speed, 21 knots; maximum speed, indicated horse power (sustained), 20,000; ment per inch, 34 5-10 tons; with bunkers full of coal,

contlated, all the most improved modern appurtenances for exhausting vitlated air, which necessarily ecomulates below decks on a steamer, and for lightig the ship by electricity inving been incorporated

In appearance the vessel resembles closely an or dinary merchant steamer, with four smoke stacks ons which are generally found on warships. some which are generally found on warships. Her forly musts will be two short light oftes to be used as signal musts, and upon neither of them will there be military tops as is usually the case. The function of Cruber No. 12 is to destroy the commerce of an enemy, and her general appearance is such as to enable her to get within range before her character can be discovered. As a whole that vessel will represent the latest idea of a powerful economical protected commerce destroyer. Her hall will be of seed, the subdivisions forming a double hall below the water and offering as great security against amusic from torpedo attacks as is possible with ships of this class.

of this class.

Craiser No. 12 reflects the greatest credit upon
American design and construction, and she is regarded
by officers of the Navy as one which must become a
model for other governments, just as the Monitor was

CAPTAIN, PILOT AND CREW ALL IN ONE.

san Francisco, July 22.-Captain F. Vehlin has raived here, the sole captain, pllot and crew of the ussiloff left early in the season for a trading trip go ashore at Karluk. A heavy wind came up and e vessel broke her cable and drifted out to sea. usk the Ku slioff was out of sight of land, and all that both the wind blew a gaie. Veblin stood by the belm nd she scuided under bare poles toward San Fran-isco. At night Captain Vehlin would shorten sail. the his rudder and go to sleep in the cabin. He cooked his own meals, manned his own boat, and was king and capinin of all he looked upon. Vesterday Capitain yeldin arrived in the harbor and anchored in the

IWO DEATHS FROM EATING BLUEFISH.

Haverhill, Mass., July 22.-Mrs. David Webster, ged seventy-three, and Mrs. William Sanborn, of this to Salisbury Beach Wednesday and had blue ish for dinner. They returned home that evening, were shortly afterward taken violently ill and both fied this morning in great agony. They are supposed to have been poisoned by the fish.

SUBVEYORS RUN OUT OF MONEY.

Middle'own, Conn., July 22.-The Government's cological Survey of the Connecticut Vailey, conducted by Profes or William North Rice, of Wesleyan Uniersity, in collaboration with Professor Davis, of Harvard, stopped last night. The suspension is due to he action of the Senate in scaling down the appropriations. Six weeks more of continued work of the pro-

LARGE EXPORTATION OF CORN TO MEXICO.

Engle Pass, Tex., July 22.-The exportation of corn om the United States into Mexico through this port shows no abatement. The tracks in the railroad ards are crowded with cars loaded with grain. In our months 24,000,000 bushels of corn have passed brough here going south. The grain was sold here at about 80 cents a bushel and in Mexico at \$2 50 to 83 a bushel. It is all widte corn and was grown in Kansas and Nebrasia.

WANTED FOR MURDER IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 22.-Legonedas Vourgares, a Greek, forty years old, was arrested on a small vessel in this harbor this morning by Detective J. M. Fuller, of New-York, and Chief Rylands. He is wanted in Constantinople, Turkey, for an alleged murder of a sea enpialn under whom he served. The crime was committed in Turkish waters in March, 1886. Vourgares ommitted a murderous assault upon Pauregat Balcos Syracuse, July 22.—Mrs. G. S. Van Hoesen, wife of an ex-Sheriff of Cortland County, was thrown out of her carriago near Cortland yesterday and killed. She may be held until extradition papers are secured.

THE PINKERTONS TESTIFY.

THEY APPEAR BEFORE THE HOUSE SUB COMMITTEE.

THEIR ACCOUNT OF THE WORK OF THEIR BUREAL -ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH THE CARNEGLE

COMPANY TO FURNISH WATCHMEN TO BE

TROUBLE EXPECTED AND FIRING

Washington, July 22.-The Pinkerton brothers had an opportunity this morning to explain and defend the working of their system before the special committee of the House Committee on the Judiciary, which has been engaged in an investiga-tion of the labor troubles at Homestead, and of the operations of the Pinkerton system. Hayes, Devlin and Wright, of the Knights of Labor, were present to watch the proceedings. Before the investigation began, Mr. Devlin said that, as the representatives of the Knights of Labor, they had prepared some questions which they desired the committee to ask the Pinkertons relative to their methods of business. The two Pinkerton brothers, Robert A. and William A., were present with their counsel, W.

New-York City. Robert Pinkerton was called to the stand and required to answer the questions which had been prepared by the representatives of the Knights of The replies were in substance as follows: The Pinkerton agency owned about 250 rifles,

D. Guthrie, of Seward, Guthrie & Morawetz, of

about 400 pistols and an equal number of clubs, and they were deposited at Chicago. In all its various branches the firm never had at any one time more than 800 persons in their employ, and on July 4 not to exceed 600 persons. Many of their contracts with their employes were in writing. They required sobriety, honesty and attention to duty on the part of the employe. The employes were not required to bear arms nor perform whatever service was imposed upon them. They were advised exactly what they were expected to do and understood that they were at perfect liberty to refuse any employment to which they objected.

By advice of counsel, the witness declined to produce the contracts, because they were matters of private agreement between the firm and its employes. The Carnegie Company requested the Pinkertons to furnish about 300 watchmen to protect the Homestead property. The negotiations were first broached by the Carnegie Company representative. That correspondence was not in the possession of the witness at present. The men sent to Homestead were obtained in New-York; Chb cago and Philadelphia. All of them knew the exact nature of their employment, and many of them had been for some time previously in the employ of the Pinkerton agency and were well recommended.

The barges were not constructed for the purposes of protection, and were not lined with iron or steel and could not resist small arms. The men would never have been allowed to start on the expedition if it had been known that they were to be attacked before landing. The barges were employed because it was believed that the men would be enabled to land without a breach f the peace, and the landing was made at night for the reason that the Sheriff's force had been resisted in the day time, and it was expected that the strikers would be in bed. The sole desire was to avoid by all means a breach of the peace. Otherwise the men would not have been permitted to go unless authorized by the Gove

or deputazed by the Sheriff. There were about 310 men on the barges with about 250 rifles, 300 pistols and ammunition and clubs. All of the men were in charge of F. H. Hein, an old, trustworthy employe, and about two-thirds of the men were old employes. They met at Ashtabula and went to Youngstown, where they were put aboard The arms were destined for the yards of the Carnegie Company. They were not to be used by the men before the latter were deputized, and the Sheriff had promised to deputize them at the first signs of ceived special attention, and are well lighted and trouble. The men were not to commit any breach of the peace. The only purpose men upon private property and then protect it from attack. The men would not have fired except as a matter of self-defence. It was understood that the Carnegie Company had applied to the proper legal authorities and that the men were going to Homestead with the approval of the Sheriff. Counsel had advised that the firm had a perfect right to send watchmen from one State to another, and it never had attempted to send an armed body. It was understood that Mr. Gray, the deputy sheriff, would deputize the men as soon as there was any indication of trouble. In twenty years there was not an instance where the Pinkertons had fired upon strikers except as a last resort to save their own lives, and only three men had been so killed in that time. In each instance the men had been deputized and

had always been acquitted on trial. One of the questions was: Would you not have the same authority or legal right to place 10,000 armored barges on the navigable waters of the United States, equipped with men and loaded with arms and ammunition, that you had to place these two barges upon the waters of the Monongahela River?

The reply was: "This question is a matter of law, and it would be a waste of time for us to attempt to instruct the committee." Mr. Oates then asked a number of questions,

one of the first of which was designed to bring out an answer that would touch the jurisdiction of Congress over the Pinkerton system. "Have you ever furnished men as guards to travel on trains transporting the mails or interstate commerce?

"Yes, sir; in the case of the Burlington strike; and in the New-York Central strike. I think wherever we have done strike work for railroads at times we have furnished men to ride on the trains. They probably were armed, but it would depend on circumstances. They went armed on the New-York Central strike to protect themselves from

In answer to further questions Mr. Pinkerton said they furnished 310 to 315 men to Mr. Frick at \$5 per day per man. F. H. Hines had charge of the men. He was shot down while attempting to land on the company's property. The witness declined to furnish Mr. Frick the men unless it could be arranged for the men to be sworn in as peace officers or deputies. He would furnish his

reply to Mr. Frick's letter asking for men. Mr. Pinkerfon said that any time his men had trouble it had always been brought on by strikers or their friends. They went armed only when sworn in as law officers, or when riding to protect property. They never travelled armed when being transported over the country-as, for instance, to the Carnegie works. The arms were generally put on the company's works. "That is," added the witness, "we don't carry armed

guards through the country." As the witness had no reason to anticipate an attack on the barges, no orders were given to his men. On the contrary, he had every reason to believe they would land peacefully at the Company's works. He thought that if the detective had fired to kill many more lives would have been lost, and the works could have been taken at that time, but not without great loss of life. Mr. Pinkerton stated that he was a sworn peace officer-a deputy sheriff-and he made it a rule always to swear in his men except in the case of rail-

Mr. Boatner asked why witness, knowing trouble might occur at Homestead, had sent mes